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Riječ Uredništva

Prvi broj u 21. godini izlaženja *Infektološkog glasnika* donosi zanimljive članke, koji će sigurno pobuditi interes naših čitatelja. Neka istraživanja objavljuju se po prvi puta u Hrvatskoj.

Tako se u članku prim. dr. sc. Oktavije Đaković Rode opisuje nova zoonoza *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* prisutna i u našoj zemlji. Opisana je zanimljiva epidemiologija, dijagnostika i klinička slika te bolesti na velikom broju bolesnika u posljednje četiri godine, ali zasigurno je još veći broj bolesnika s klinički blagom samoizlječivom bolesti, koji se ne registriraju.

Drugi članak prof. dr. sc. Brune Baršića i suradnika prikazuje istraživanje učinka azitromicina u liječenju infekcija gornjeg respiratornog trakta na 422 bolesnika. Povoljan učinak terapije i brzi klinički oporavak postignuti su u visokom postotku bolesnika već nakon tri dana liječenja. Ispitivanje je provedeno multicentrično, u Hrvatskoj, Bosni i Hercegovini i Makedoniji.

Članak prof. dr. sc. Alemke Markotić i suradnika ponovno nas je podsjetio na tešku, karantensku bolest izazvanu Ebola virusima, te na rezervate te bolesti u svijetu.

Posebnu pažnju privlači opis novosti u imunopatogenezi hemoragijske vrućice izazvane Ebola virusima.

Zanimljiv je i prikaz jednog bolesnika s Guillain-Barréovim sindromom. Dijagnostika, a i liječenje ovog sindroma se u posljednje vrijeme promijenilo, o čemu se govori u članku.

Urednički odbor

Editorial

This first issue of *Infektološki glasnik*, in the 21st year of its publication, brings some interesting papers, that will for sure arouse interest among our readers. Some research are published for the first time in Croatia.

In the paper written by Dr. Oktavija Đaković Rode a new zoonosis *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* present in our country is described. The author describes interesting epidemiology, diagnostics and clinical presentation of this disease on a large number of patients in the past four years, but certainly there is an even larger number of unregistered patients with clinically mild self-curable disease.

The second paper written by Prof. Bruno Baršić and collaborators describes the effect of azithromycin in the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections in 422 patients. Favorable effect of therapy and rapid clinical recovery have been achieved in a large percentage of patients after only three days of treatment. The research was multicentric and was conducted in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

Paper written by Prof. Alemka Markotić and collaborators has again reminded us of a severe, quarantine disease caused by Ebola virus, and disease reservoirs worldwide.

Particularly interesting are new insights into the immunopathogenesis of hemorrhagic fever caused by Ebola virus.

Case report describes a patient with Guillain-Barré syndrome with special emphasis on recent changes in the diagnostics and treatment of this syndrome.

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